Total Pattle

12,383

.. 13,867

Burroughs.

Total......12,046 3,436 Fenton over Allen, 8,610; over all, 5,339.

ORANGE Co .- [Official.] -- Few Counties were more thoroughly contested in the late Election than old

Democratic Orange, and her Official Canvass shows

CRIM. CON-INDIGNANT VIRTUE-COM-

PROMISE AND SWINDLE.

From the following reports in the Boston papers, it

appears that a well-known "gentleman" formerly of this city, (for a time the publisher of The Broadway

Belle,) has been operating with indifferent success

The husband immediately informed his wife that he was going "Down East," and coming to this city awaited anxiously the arrival of the train from Lowell. On its arrival, the lady was met by the merchant, and the twain got into a carriage and drove to the American House, the husband following in another carriage. The husband then went to a lawyer, and at miduight, in company with his lawyer and a deputy sheriff, proceeded to the American House, and surprised the course in their room. A stormy time ensued but the

couple in their room. A stormy time ensued, but the matter was finally settled, the husband taking \$5,900 from the merchant, and agreeing to take his wife

THE SEQUEL. - Some additional details of the trans-

again. has already been stated that Officer Ham, upon

It has already been stated that Officer Ham, upon hearing of the affair, went in search of the principal parties. He ascertained on Friday that the deaft on Baitimore for \$2,000 had been placed in the hands of a

State-street broker, and had been dispatched to Balti-mere to be cashed. He put a veto on the payment at

Buchanan 3 948 Parker 3 881 Vanderbiln 3,987 Fowler 4,631 Sears 4,535

*Dickson...1,327 Birdsall....1,157 *Stickney..1,661 *Elected.

8,374

5,032

nd, 7,235; over all, 6,057.

aulding. Hatch. 6,900 7,404 ling. 484; over Haven, 1,857.

over all, 2,780.

XXVII.

XXIX.

XXXI.

XXXII.

Got.—Fremont. 4, 274
Got.—King......4, 204
Lt. Got.—Selden. 4, 204
Cong.—Murray....4, 429
Atty.—Gedney....4, 345
Lt. Biak.

among the Puritans:

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. SAFETY OF THE VESSEL WHICH RUN

INTO LE LYONNAIS. BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. The vessel in contact with the Lyonnais was the new bark Adriatic, Capt. Dunham, from Belfast, Me., for Savannah. They saw the steamer's lights 20 minutes before the shock. The Captain and second mate were on deck at the time, and supposed the steamer stood on in her course, and were not aware of the damage done to the Lyonnais. The bark has sustained but little isjury beyond the loss of her head gear, and arrived at Gloucester yesterday, the 16th.

The following is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch re-

The following is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch received by Messrs. E. & E. Poirier & Co.:

Boston, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The back Adriatic arrived at Gloucester, Nov. 14, not yesterday, 16th, and made no report beyond putting in for repairs.

The Cardain, Dunham, went to Belfast, Me., and there reported in The Belfast Journal this week that he had been run into by a steamer, which passed on without rendering any assistance.

Signed,

JOHN T. SMITH.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Boston, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Captain Dunham of the bark Adriatic, it appears,

arrived at Gloucester on the 4th inst., and made hi report of the collision to a Belfast paper, in which it was only discovered this morning. Mr. G. H. Rogers of Gloncester went on hoard the bark Adriatic at Gloucester, and has just given us the

The bark Adristic, Durham, from Belfast for Savannah, with loss of bowsprit and other damage, having been in cortact on Sunday night, the 2d inst., at 10 p. m., with a steamship, no doubt the Lyonnais, off the South Shoal, bearing W. N. W., about 60 miles, weather starlight but bazy, and wind W. S. W., the bark heading N. W. on the wind, the steamer steering E. N. E.; saw her 15 or 20 minutes before the collision and endeavored to tack the ship, and while the top-alia were shaking struck the steamer abaft. Halled and requested the steamer to lay-to, but her lights disappeared in 20 minutes. They must have seen the bark from the steamer, as they blew a horn."

OFFICERS OF LE LYONNAIS. The following is a list of the officers of the Lyonnais: Captain Devaules,
Second Captain Roussel,
First Lieut. Mathieu,
Second Lieut Laguire,
Third Lieut, Dubois.
Surgeon Claisin.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER WHITE BLUFF. CINCINNATI Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. The steamer White Bluff, with a fall cargo for Nashville, struck a snag yesterday, near Rising Sun, 30

miles below Cincinnati, and sunk opposite that town. FROM KANSAS. St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

Our advices from St. Lawrence are to the 10th inst. Last Saturday twenty prisoners were taken at Hickory Point and found guilty of manslaughter. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard lab

ROBBERY OF THE CITY BANK OF QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. The City Bank was robbed last night, but fortunate ly it contained only \$4,000. The entrance was effected by undermining the safe.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT THREE RIVERS.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. The fire at Three Rivers broke out at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. A house in Notre Dame street was discovered to be on fire at that hour, and those who were in it had barely time to escape with their lives. The wind blowing from the north the fire caught the houses on the opposite side and spread with fearful rapidity and consumed three sides of the block—in all about fifty buildings. The estimated value of the property destroyed is £100,000. About one-half of business portion of the town has been laid in nshes. As usual, the scarcity of water tended to this result. For upward of half an hour not a carter could be found to draw water from the river, which is in the immediate vicinity. The flames spread with fearful rapidity till they were literally exhausted from want of sustenance, and burned everything until they reached

FIRE AT HIGGINSPORT, OHIO. CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The distidery of Perrin & Gould, of Higginsport, down on Saturday. Loss about \$25,000. Insured for \$10,000. Ohio, with the stock of corn and whisky, was be

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The Commissioner of Lighthouses has awarded to a citizen of New-Bedford the contract for 25,000 gallons of the best oil, at an average of \$1.50 per gallon.

Commander Davis, Superintendent of the Nantical Almanac, having been ordered to the Pacific, the preparation of that work has been transferred to the Bureaus of Ordnance and Hydrography.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that whatever the Administration is contemplating relative to Panama and Aspiawall, no one can speak upon the subject as to any precise line of action which it proposes to take, except that the rights of our citizens individually and the interests of our Government will be vigorously enforced and protected by means promising to be more direct and efficient than those heretotore employed. The subject has proved embarrassing to the Administration, and has occupied a large share of Executive deliberation.

on. Ger. John H. Eaton, formerly prominent in political circles, died this morning, aged 68 years.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER B. L. WEBB. DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The propeller B. L. Webb was destroyed by fire in Whiskey Bay, Lake Superior, on the morning of the 12th inst. She had a full cargo, and was bound to Morgnette. She was a new vessel, and this was her first trip. She cost \$50,000, and was insured for \$40,000. No lives were lost.

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE LANCASTER BANK CONTRADICTED.

BANK CONTRADICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

Rumers have been current here to-day to the effect that the Lancaster Bank of this city, had failed. We have a dispatch from our correspondent at Lancaster, dated this evening, who states that there has been a heavy run apon the bank to-day, but that it discharged all the obligations promptly, and is understood to be able to meet all possible demands of its creditors. Mr. Beachmon, the former President, having resigned, A. Herr Smith, eeq., was unanimously elected his successor.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

CAPE MAY, N. J., TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The new screw steamship City of Washington, of the
Liverpool and Philadelphia tine, is now (4 p. m.) in
sight from Cape Island. She doubless brings Liverpool date of the 5th inst., four days later than the
Europa at New-York. We hope to be able to forward
her news over the wires in season. She will not probably arrive at Philadelphia before 8 or 10 o'clock a. m.
te-merrow.

AMERICANS ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

AMERICANS ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

A party of four Americans, consisting of David Nichols, late merchant of New-York; Dr. B. Cabell of Danville, Virginia, and Messrs. Collier and Kennedy of St. Louis, were recently surrounded and attacked by a party of sixteen Camanche Indians, about one hunded and fifty miles north of Zacateons, Mexico. Dr. Cabell was killed. The remainder of the party escaped without injury.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. WISE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise arrived in this city last night, from Richmond. He left again at 8 o'clock this meruing. It is presumed he is on a visit to Mr. Buchansu.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Tucsday of last week are at Sigh inst. to be observed as such,

hand. They contain later dates from Tampico, contra-dicting the report that Gen. Canales had gone over to Vidauri, but no other news of importance.

A POLICEMAN TO A MAYOR.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood. Siz: On the 20th of June, 1855, I was appointed a member of the Police Department. Up to the present time, I have had no complaint made against me. I was one of the few who refused to pay the assessmen to aid in your election, and who openly denounced the attempt to compel the Department, by fear, to contribute funds to that purpose. I considered you unworthy of that position. I had been on the Police long enough to learn that you used the Department for your own interest, and not for the interest of the city. At the primary election in the Second Ward, held on the 14th of September last, to select delegates to Tammany Hall, the policemen were compelled to vote for a dele gate that they knew would sustain you as a candidate for Mayor; and since that time, they have been called upon to pay money to advance your political interest. I refused to contribute, and advised my fellow policemen to do the same; but they knew you, and feared to act independently, quietly submitting to b robbed of their hard-earned wages, rather than b suspended from pay upon frivolous charges, and perhaps be dismissed from the Department. I published in some of the city papers a statement of some transactions of the police. The authorship of the articles, I have reason to believe, was made known to Capt. Leonard, for since tha time the treatment I have received has been disgraceful. I have no doubt that this treatment is in pursuance of orders. I can no longer consent to hold office under, and be subject to the control of, a man like yourself, knowing, as I and every policeman must know, that devotion to your interests, regardless of our duties, is the only qualification that you recognize as a passport to favor or advancement. That qualification I do not possess, and I hope never shall. following report from the first and second mates of the You have caused the rules of the Department to be violated; you have publicly promulgated orders which you privately directed to be disregarded; you have reduced many of the police force to the degrading po sition of spies, and upon their representation you have decimated that portion of the force who preferred self-respect and duty to the hope of propitiating you, and thus advancing their interest. On the day of election almost every policeman in the different Wards of the city who was opposed to you was ordered out of his Ward, and remained idle at the City Hall while riot and bloodshed was rife almost within hearing of the hundreds of policemen who would willingly have gone to the scene, quelled the disturbance, and arrested the offenders, if you would have permitted it. Handreds more who were your advocates were allowed to go on furlough on election day, and for days and weeks before, and receive their pay from the city treasury for working for you; while I, with others of your op ponents, were kept on duty twenty-four hours. This was petty spite, unworthy any maa who ever held your position except yourself. I sincerely hope the next Legislature will remodel the Police Department, and so guard it by law that in future no one man will have the power to perpetrate through the department such acts as were perpetrated at our last election, and that no one man will be enabled to extort money from poor policemen, or have it in his power to harass and oppress them if they are not wholly subservient to his political wishes. I tender to you my resignation.
Yours, &c., EDWARD RICE,
Policeman, Second Ward.

A VOICE FROM WESTERN PENN-

FREMONT FOR 1860.

ELIZABETH, Allegheny Co., Nov. 10, 1856. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Frement Club of Elizabeth, held pursuant to notice, the followirg gentlemen were appointed a committee for the purpose of preparing business for the action of the meeting: Samuel Walker, Nathaniel Stephens, G. H. Tomer, James Patterson, Hugh Fergus, George Dutte, Robert Smith, Dr. J. E. Shaffer, Matthew Henderson, John King and Brisbin Wall.

The Committee retired, and in a short time reported the following resolutions as their unanimous senti-

mente:

Resolved, That we heard with exultation the decided stand taken by the Districts of Elizabeth in the cause of Freedom, and point with pride and satisfaction to the overwhelming majority given for the Republican candidates at the election on Tuesday last. and point with pride and satisfaction to the overwealthing impority given for the Republican candidates at the election on Thready last.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention of June 17, 1956, are such as to commend them to the hearts and consciences of the people; they are the principles for which our forefathers bled during the Revolution; they are imperishable. Never before were we so certain of being right in principle, right in object and right in means. Never has the occasion been worther, the sim higher, the cause nobler. It bears the impress of the spirit of the age. The Angel of Liberty leads the movement, and the genius of our country inspires it. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby affirm our unalterable attachment to the principles embedded in the Philadelphia Platform, and putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, do now plant ourselves on the national glatform of Freedom.

Resolved, That we unfur our banner to the breeze, inscribed JoHn CHARLES FREMONT for President in 1850, and the principles of the Convention of June 17, 1856, and under it will light on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory rests upon our standard.

Resolved, That we do now express our determination to support no one for borough, township, county or State office who is not an avoyed friend of Col. Fremont for the Presidency and a supporter of the National Platform sdopted at Philadelphia.

Mr. Wm. B. Walker moved that the resolutions be adopted; and, being put, they were adopted without a

adopted; and, being put, they were adopted without a dissenting voice, and with three times three tre-

Mr. G. H. Tomer offered a resolution that the Fremont Club be continued under its present organization until Col. Fremont is elected President of the United States, which was unanimously approved.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. J. E. Shaffer, Mr. James Patterson, Mr. Hugh Fergus and James A. Ekin, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.
On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in The Commercial Journal, Pittaburg Gazette and New-York TRISUNE.
President, James A. EKIN; Secretaries, Thos. Pergus, BENNET LAKE; Vice-Presidents, W.M. ROBINSON, W.M. K. VANKIRK, ROST, LOGAN, ROST, BARKER.

TRIAL OF CONDUCTOR HOPPEL .- The trial of Alfred F. Hoppel, the conductor of the excursion train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad at the time of the fatal disaster on the 17th of July last, is now progressing be-fore the Court of Quarter Sessions at Norristown. On Saturday, William L. Lee, who was employed as engineer of the down passenger train at the time of the collision, testified that at the time of the crash his own train was running not faster than six miles an hour, but that the excursion train under the charge of Mr. Hoppel dashed round the curve at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Other witnesses corroborated this

The Rev. A. Atwoop, Congregational clergyman in South Manshfield, Conn., and the oldest settled Minister in that vicinity, having been pastor of the same parish for over forty years, cast his first vote on the 4th inst. for Freedom and Fremont. The township gave 20 majority against us on the 1st of October last, and 52 for Fremont on the 4th of November. It was by the votes of quiet, conscientious, non-political men like Mr. Atwood that New-England was carried so overwhelmingly for Fremont.

FROM BUENOS ATRES .- By the bark Gipsey, from Buenes Ayres, arrived yesterday, we have received advices to September 27. There was a very heavy south-east gale on the 3d of September, which lasted until the 26th, during which the bark Miquelon, Savery, parted her cables, and was stranded.

The town of Niles, Berrien Co., Michigan, has a population of 3,500. Of this number 800 are children between 4 and 18, and of these 525 regularly go to school. The county gives 200 majority for Fremont, and the town 70. One hundred copies of THE TRIBUNE

Total 11,149 6,070

Heard over Bechanan, 5,079; over all, XXIV. Granger. Peck Onondaga 9,748 4,525

Grang er over Peck, 5,225; over all, 5 WISE ON THANKSGIVING .- In consequence of the failure of the Governor of Virginia to appoint a day of public thanksgiving, the Mayors of Alexandria and Farmville have issued proclamations setting spart the

THE ELECTION IN NEW-YORK.

We have at length the official returns from this State except the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, Chenango, Clinton and Eric Counties. From these the figures are doubtless very nearly correct.

The tables below show the vote for President, Governor and Lientenant-Governor, in all the State, and for Congress in nearly all, except the Long Island and New-York City Districts.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. Albany 5,016 Allegany..... attaraugus.....

 Chemung.
 2,664

 *Chenango.
 5,483

 *Clinton.
 2,666

 Columbia.
 3,818

 Erie..... 956 1,245 1,034 1,107 Fulton..... 250 1,649 Herkimer..... 1,229 479 2,523 Saratega..... Schenectady..... Schuyler..... Sullivan Tompkins..... Wayne

1,216 ... 2,028 112 ... 142 1,555 ... 4,997 1,090 s. 1,967 2,195 ... 2,967 2,192 ... 3,477 1,744 ... 3,67 938 ... 6,178 3,197 ... 7,463 Genese. 3,550
Greene. 1,951
Hamilton 142
Herkimer 4,969
Jefferson 8,677
Lewis 2,952
Livingston 3,458
Montgomery 3,011
Modico. Ningara.... Onondaga...

Fremont's majority over Buchanan 80,183

Fremont's majority over Fillmore......150,701

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

-GOVERNOR .-

Vayue 5,60	09 2,033 1.56	8 5,634 2,6	25 1,558
Vyoming 3,91	12 1.969 64	2 3,963 1,9	
Vestchester. 4,17	75 4,703 3,75	0 4,247 4,6 9 2,968 9	67 3,751 67 384
ates 2,95	56 941 38	9 2,200	07 301
Totals 248 89	96 177,725 118,19	0236,577 123,	220 89,608
King over Parke	r (Chenango, Clin	ton and Kings no	t in) 71,171
King over Ryonk			****110,130
William owner Van	As-bile (Chenana	o, Clinton, Eric	Genesee,
lings, and New-Y	ork out) 98,357; S	elden over Odell	, E36,969.
	VOTE FOR CO	NGRESS.	
The following	are the official	returns of the	e vote of
Lie State for Co	ongress as far a	received:	
		Dem.	K. N.
Districts.	Rep. Strang.	Haskin.	Cobb.
1X.	1,003	1,050	478
and latter		1,536	933
Vestchester	4,279	4,699	3,673
		7.195	5,084
Hasking	over Strang, 1,260	over Cobb, 2,111	
X.	Marray.	Fowler.	Trotter.
Samuel and the Control of the Contro	4 409	4,031	1,939
ollivan	1,747	1,854	2,005
Total	6.156	5.591	3,944
Murray	over Fowler, 575;	over Trotter, 521	2.
XI.	Brodhead.	Russell.	Tutnia
		2,525	1,540
later	2,945	4,351	4,372
	-	6,876	5,912
Total	ver Tuthill, 964; o	ver Brodhead, 1.9	65.
	Thomas of	Chamberlain.	Teller.
XII.		S,342	1.681
Columbia	5.454	4,630	1,455
			123715151
Total	ver Chamberlain, l	7,972	8 131
	ver Chamberiain, 1	Colomold	Florida
XII.	Olin.	Griswold.	Fonds. 4,108
kensselaer	er Griswold, 448;	4,758 ever Fonda, 1,098	4,100
One ove	Van Dvek.	Corning.	Perry.
XIV.	4 6 11	2,296	5.095
Corning ov	er Perry, 3,201; o	ver Van Dyck, S,	6 65.
XV.	Dodd.	Geny.	Cramer.
Familiann	1.57	251 2 499	104 2,685
Saratogs	9 893	1,090	795
Warren Washington	5,082	1,344	2 234
	-	-	Contract of
Total	11.717	5,184	5,819
Dodd	l over Cramer, 5,89	S; Over all, 77 L	
XVII.	Spinner.	Dodge .	Dodge.
Herkimer	5,106	2,814	****
St Lawrence	9,616	3,301 .	
maral.	14,722	6.17 5	
Telkinnen	Majority for Spin	ner, 8,607	1000
YYIII	Cochrone	Ros siter.	Smith.
Fulton	Cochrane. 2,613	1 312	1,079
		1.494	1.743
Schenectady	1,768	545	1,385
Schoharie	2,277	2,832	1,729
Total	9,719	6.123	5.936
Cookerson	over Rossiter, 3,59	Salever Smith	1.783.
Coentane o	Moree		Gregory

XXII.

#XIII. Hoard.

MORE OF THE BROOKS DISASTER. THE WRECK DISCOVERED - HER CARGO. THE WRECK DISCOVERED—HER CARGO.

From The Owego Times of Friday Exerting.

By the arrival of the propeller Jefferson, Capt. Reed, from Ogdensburgh last night, we learn further additional facts in relation to the loss of the J. W. Brooks. Capt. Reed says the propeller Cleveland, on Wednesday, bound down to Ogdensburgh, discovered the hull of the Brooks about four or five miles south of False Duck Light, with her stern sunk in some 70 feet water, and her bow out so that the seven feet watermark could be seen. Both anchors were on her bows in their proper places. Her canvas and signal of distress were wound around foremast. So far as could be seen, all of her upper works were gone down to lower bulwarks. Majority for M orse, 2,643. 8,181 Matteso a. Johns 10,613 8,275
Majority for M atteson, 2,843. 1.671 6,080 er all, 6,629.

6,070 ver all, 5,051.

Borbanan. 1,670 2,015

bulwarks.
The Cleveland took hold of the wreck and towed it a The Cleveland took hold of the wreck and towed it a short distance toward South Bay Point, but, having parted a line and being short of fuel, she abandoned her, and proceeded on her voyage down the St. Lawrence. The Canadian steamer Wellington also had hold of the wreck the same day (Wednesday), but as her power was too weak to do much good, she let go after moving her a few rods. Another attempt to got after moving her a few rods. Another attempt to got her ashore, we understand, was made yesterday, with what success we are not yet advised.

Portions of the wreck of the propeller, with some 40 or 50 barrels of pork and flour, floated ashore isn Long Island. A considerable quantity of the wreck is also ashore at Hendersen.

ashore at Henderson.
The Brooks was raised at \$17,000. She was laden

at Cleveland with the following cargo: 230 bbls. flour, 139 dc. pork, 5. bales of wool, 72 pkgs. merchandise, shipped by Charaberlain, Crawford & Co., and 150 bbls. copper, shipped by Hana, Gareston & Co. The propeller was insured for \$10,000, and the cargo mostly insured. We have already published the names of the officers

4,244

1.229

4,896

1,798

3,251

We have already published the names of the officers so far as known. The only addition we can make is that of Mr. Ripley, the second mate. The first mate was not known at the Company's office in Cleveland, nor were the names of others of the crew.

It is the opinica of some that the Brooks exploded, but all the facts go to show that she foundered in the terrific gale which commenced in the afternoon of the ith, in which she was known to be.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Association of the Twee Ward held a large and spirited meeting at No. 434 Fourth avenue last evening. Mr. WM. IN WOODMAN occupied the Chair, and E. H. FLETCHEN officiated at

It was resolved that it is expedient to keep up a Republican Reading Room in the Twenty-first Ward, as a place of nightly resort every evening during the coming Winter.

The Executive Committee were authorized to pro-

The Executive Committee were authorized to pro-cure suitable rooms for the purpose, and hire them until the first of May next.

Mr. D. D. T. Marshall said as it was well known that the votes in certain districts in the Ward had been illegally canvassed, and as many good voters had been prevented from depositing their votes by riots and gangs of rowdies, he would move the adoption of the following:

llowing:
Resolved, That it is the belief of this Association that George
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Resolved, That it is the belief of this Association that George
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Resolved, That is the Belief of this Association that George
Resolved, That is the Belief of this Association that George
Resolved, That is the Belief of this Association that Georg right to represent us at the next session of our State Legislature.

The resolution was passed unanimonely, and on motion a committee of three, consisting of Mesers. D. D.

T. Mershall, J. Anatin Stevens and Col. E. L. Snow, was appointed to act with a like committee from the Eighteet th Wagd, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the resolution.

Eighteest in Wagd, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the resolution.

The following, offered by Col. Snow, was adopted with three hearty cheers:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward didnot enlist for a single battle for Liberty, but like our fathers of the Revolution, we enlisted for the war, and will never cease our efforts until the great principles of Free Speech, Free Press and Free Soil, are established in this land; and for this purpose our Rooms shall be open at all times for the Friends of Liberty.

After three cheers for The TRIBUNE, the meeting adopting

BROOKLYN (E. D.) REPUBLICANS.

The Central Republican Association of Brooklyn, E. D., met last night at the Odeon. The attendance was quite numerous, and a report of the operations of the Club during the late campaign was received with much interest. The continuance of the organization was resolved apon, and the manifestations of the audience showed that the late nominal defeat was a virtual triumph of Republicanism. The Association also expressed its unabated confidence in the ultimate success Belle.) has been operating with indifferent success among the Puritans:

An Elopement Case.—The Boston Heroid mentions a case of elopement under the following circumstances: A New-York gentleman married a Tyonng Baltimore lady about a year ago, and last Fall they took up their abode in Lowell. A Baltimore merchant, an old acquaintance of the bride, soon afterward made his appearance, and was very attentive to the lady and her husband. One evening when the party were in a fashionable saloon the husband was called out for a short time, and during his absence an elopement was planned between the lady and her triend. A person in an adjoining alcove overheard the arrangement and sent the husband an anonymous letter of warning. The husband kept a sharp look out, and last Wednesday discovered that the wife had telegraphed to the merchant, agreeing to meet him in Boston at 3 o clock that day. The husband immediately informed his wife that he was going "Down East," and coming to this city was a stantage of the train from Lowell. triumph of Republicanism. The Association also expressed its unabated confidence in the ultimate success of the principles of the party, and its belief that its gallant leader, Col. Fremont, is worshy of the highest benors in the gift of the nation. Able addresses were made by Judge Culver and others, and the meeting

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL AND THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

A petition, signed by a number of citizens, was pro sented to the Common Council last evening as follows:

"The under-spaced, landholders and residents of the Western District of Brooklyn, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that by the action of the Union Ferry Company the rates of crossing for themselves individually have been raised some 360 per cent, and for some portions of their families in a still greater ratio. Your pelitioners would respectfully represent that the residents of the Kastern District of our city, with one-third of the population, have the priviless of crossing three ferries for the sum of \$410 per samum. We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to take some action in the premises, by appointing a Committee to cooperate with a like Committee of the New York Common Council, or in such other manner as your honorable body may deem most unitable to protect your petitioners from such monstrous extertions on the part of said Company. Your petitioners, feeling and knowing that if some relief is not afforded in the premises, it will be the means of diving some of your petitioners, and thousands of other residents, from our city, and as in duty bound, &c.

duty bound, &c.

Ald. Backhouse (the President), suggested the propriety of appealing to the Ferry Cemmissioners. He believed that the City of New-York had a police jurisdiction only over the subject. The "whole monopoly appeared to be vested in a few men who had not probably subscribed over \$500 each, but who, at the close of the lease, had divised hundreds of thousand of dollars among themselves, extracted from the hard-working mechanics who labored in New-York and had their residence in Brooklyn. The Commissioners had nower ing mechanics who labored in New-York and had their residence in Brooklyn. The Commissioners had power to grant ferry privileges to the City of Brooklyn, but capitalists did sot wish to run the risk of law suits brought against them by such a rich Corporation as the Union Ferry Co. He would suggest that new ferries hould be run by the Common Council in opposition to the Union Ferry Co. He though the project would pay. The subject was finally referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Ald. Van Brunt, Kalbfleisch, Lowber and the President (Ald. Backhouse).

again.

The Sequel.—Some additional details of the transactions at the American House on Wednesday night, the names of parties and the sum of money promised and paid, together with a statement of what had hap pened since, have come to light, showing the affair to have been a preconcerted swindle of the very boldest character. The unfortunate merchant we shall continue to style "Philander Carrole," the woman whose charms overcame him, calls herself "Mary" and sometimes "Margaret H. Harris," her "husband" is known here as "Prof. Harris" and "Prescott F. Harris." The woman is well known in certain circles in Baltimore, and managed her business most successfully. The warrant for the arrest of Mr. P. Carrole was issued by Mr. B. S. Treanor, who got \$100 from "Prof. Harris" for the service; it was executed by C. Judson Merrill, one of John M. Clark's Deputy Sheriffs for the County of Suffolk, who got \$45 from "Prescott F. Harris for the service; and Harris, Merrill and Treanor composed the party which visited the merchant at midnight. It was in the presence of this Deputy Sheriff of Suffolk County and a member of the Suffolk Bar, that the "outraged husband" played frantic to the merchant—threatened to shoot, but didn't mean to do sodemanded \$100,000 for his wife's honor; fell down to \$50,000; finally took a draft (at sight) for \$2,000, and three indotsed notes for \$1,000 each for three, six and nine months—called everything square and took his Mary again.

It has already been stated that Officer Ham, upon

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

OPENING OF THE NEW LECTURE ROOM. OPENING OF THE NEW LECTURE ROOM.

The opening services of the lecture room of the new edifice erected by the congregation of the North Preshyterian Church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, were held on Sunday morning and evening. In the morning the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse, taking for his subject "The Habitation of God."

Text—"In whom all the bellding sity framed together, groweth unto a boly temple in the Lord; in whom ye also are builded together for a habitation of God through the Sprit."—Eph ii., 21, 22."

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commenced by observing that the

together for a habitation of God through the Spirit."—Eph it. 21, 22.

He commenced by observing that the grandour of the scheme of salvation gives full scope to the imagination of the sacred writers. Everything connected with the Gospel is grand—its authorship, design, agencies, achievements, promises, hopes—all grand.

The most glowing imagery, by whomeover used, comes vastly short of a full or adequate exhibition of its beauty, its excellency, its glory. The affluence of nature is all too poor to do justice to the wonders of revelation. After analyzing the text, and sustaining it by numerous references in the Word of God, he made some interesting observations as to the hour, place and circumstances which had brought the congregation together on that occasion. He then proceeded to consider, in order, the following heads of discourse:

I. The Architect of this spiritual edifice;
II. The foundations on which it is built:
III. The materials of which it is constructed;
IV. The adaptsion of its several parts:
V. Its certain and admirable completion; and
VI. The nobic and glorious end of its erection.

Having mades a general application of the whole subject, he further observed that these walls have been raised, and this beautiful house designed as a "habitation of God." We take possession of this humble part of this sanctuary to-day, and consecrate it to the service of the Most High. All honor to the faithful band to whose prayers, benefactions and unwearied endeavors we owe under God the luxury of this sacred hour! High may their names be enrolled in the monumental tablets of the New Jerusaleza, and long may they live to commune with God beneeth this consecrated roof, and to prepare many sons for glory.

The lecture room is commodious and well arranged. It is divided from the school room by a sliding partition, by means of which the whole lower part of the building can be thrown open upon particular occasions. It is tastefully fitted with gas, and comfortably carpetad. There were crowded congregations both mornin on Saturday. He was cuite unwell, but promised to give the affair all the attention it deserved. He seemed to think that the conduct of his deputy, to view it mildly, evinced stupidity, at least. Harris will be exhibited at the Chief's office at 8 o'clock this morning. "Mary," the heroine of this vulgar affair, is quite an artist in her way. She is described as being a small, tender, lady-like, little body, with qualities equal to any emotion—from the despest and most touching sorrow to the grandest fasoination—every gairk complete; every muscle trained; every gesture studied; the eyes now emitting sparks to indicate sensibility to a sharne which he never felt: and then softened to grief's 1-3-set and humblest measure. The oldect disciple of Dogberry could not withstand her tears; and the rough-visaged Holmes and the stern Ham were not a little moved, although they knew them to be counterfeit of we. We are by up means dispose its shield the weak-re's of travelers like Mr. "Carzole," but wise men may yield to temptation, and when that temptation is a part of an organized conspiracy, and when such witnesses and assistants are called in a trits consummation, it is time, for the reputation of this city and of the execution of our penal laws, that the heaviest consure should fall in the right places.

THE FEVER AT FORT HAMILTON.-The final report of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society is published. The amount subscribed for relief was \$4,437 50, all of which, except \$193 46, has been expended. There were 63 patients of yellow fever, of whom 16 died; 15 of searlet fever, 5 died; 99 of other diseases, 1 died; 27 disorders not treated in the Hospital. Total, 204 diseases, 22 deaths.

FOR EUROPE -The United States Mail steamship Fulton, J. A. Wotton commander, for Havre and Southampton, sailed from this port at 12 o'clock yesterday. She took out 93 passengers and \$491,302 in specie on freight. The Bulton will be the first vessel carry the sad news of the wreak of the steamship

The taps of the Carkill Moustains were thickly cov

red with snow last Friday morning.

HENRY R. SELDEN.—A letter has just been received by John Thompson, esq., from Henry R. Selden, Lieut. Governor elect, announcing his safe arrival in England. The letter is dated London, Oct. 28. Mr. Selden went out in the steamhip Africa, and had a pleasant, though rather lengthy voyage. His health was good and the voyage had contributed materially toward his physical improvement. Mr. S. will probably return about the Rechester Union.

Pive Pyrasons Drowner .- On the 3d inst., five negrees, four men and one woman, were drowned in attempting to cross Old River, near Wilkinson, Miss. They were countd by Major A. M. Folkus,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF DA'NIEL WEBSTER.

The Private Con expendence of Daniel Webster, which will be published by Little, Brown & Co., at Boston, about the reiddle of December part, fills two ectavo volumes of 550 pages each. The earliest letter in the collection is dated in December, 1798, when Mr. Webster was only sixteen years old, and the latest in October, 1862, a few days before his death. Large gaps intervene in the correspendence of this extended period, there being in fact, whole years in which not a letter of Mr. Webster appears, his eer respondents having neg-lected to preserve them. The letters of the last and most important years of his life are by far the most numerous and interesting ".

The work begins with an an 'obiography written in 1829, when Mr. Webster wa \$ 47 years of age. The following extracts will give a in idea of its style

and character:

The year following my birth my sea, her removed from his 3rst residence, which was a log how see on the hill, to the river side, in the same town; a 6 istance of three miles. Here, in the meadow land, by rough, high hills hanging over, was in excense of my rough, high hills hanging over, was in excense of my carliest recollections; or, as was cald in another case, when it was 1750; but cannot say that I can remember. I have a very vivid impression, indeed, a which took place some years carlier, espenially of an extraordinary rise in the river. I remember thought of the carlier of the meadows, how the waters spread over the meadows, how the boat coming from afar, on the other side of the river, was rowed up till it almost touched the see sealer. boat coming from afar, on the other side of the was rowed up till it almost touched the dot was rowed up till it almost touched the dot was rowed up till it almost touched the dot was lower to the current majestically before our system was were all busy preparing to fly to the intains, as soon as our house should manifest a day tion to follow Mr. G.'s barn. I remember, or see remember all these things: I did, indeed, see as a of them as a child of five years could see, for I thin was in 1787, but still I am of opinion that my impaision is from narrative, and not from remembrance the vision. Plain, intelligible and striking things

to read; because I espant and never could recoilent time when I could not read the Bible. I suppose time when I could not read the Bible. I suppose it was taught by my mother, or by my elder sisters. My father seemed to have no higher object in the world, than to educate his children, to the full extent of his very limited ability. No means were within his reach; generally speaking, but the small town schools. These were kept by teachers, sufficiently indifferent, in the several neighborhoods of the township, each a small part of the year. To there I was sent, with the other children.

When the school was in our neighborhood it was When the school was in our neighborhood it was casy to attend; when it removed to a more distant district I followed it, still living at home. While yet quite young, and in Winter, I was sent daily 2) or 3 miles to the school. When it removed still further, my father sometimes boarded me out in a neighboring family, so that I could still be in the school. A good deal of this was an extra care, more than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slenderness and frailty of my constitution, which was thought not likely ever to allow me to pursue robustice.

the stenderness and frailty of my constitution, which was thought not likely ever to allow me to pursue robust-occupation.

In these schoels nothing was taught but reading and writing; and, as to these, the first I generally could perform better than the teacher, and the last a good master could hardly instruct me in; writing was solaborious, irksome and repulsive an occupation to me always. My masters used to tell me that they feared, after all, my fingers were destined for the plow-tail.

I must do myself the justice to say that, in those beyish days, there were two things I did dearly love, vistrading and playing; passions which did not cease to struggle, when boyhood was over, thave they yet, altogether? I and in regard to which neither the cita mors nor the victoria lata could be said of either.

At a very early day, owing I believe mainly to the exertions of Mr. Thompson, the lawyer, the cleagyman, and my father, a very small circulating library had been bought. These institutions, I believe, about that tine received an impulse, among other causes, from the efforts of Dr. Belknap, our New-Hampshire historian. I obtained some of these books, and read them. I remember the Spectator among them; and I remember too, that I turned over the leaves of Addison's criticism on Chevy Chase, for the sake of reading connectedly the song, the verses of which he quotes from time to time as subjects of remark. It was, as Doctor Johtson said in another case, that the poet was read and the critic was neglected. I could not understand why it was necessary that the author of the Spectator should take such great pains to prove that Caevy Chase was a good story; that was the last thing I doubted.

I was fond of poetry. By far the greater part of Dr. Wate's Palme and Hymns I could repeat memoriter,

doubted.

I was fond of poetry. By far the greater part of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns I could repeat memoriter, at ten or twelve years of age. I am sure that no other sacred poetry will ever appear to me so affecting and devout.

devout.

I remember that my father brought home from some of the lower towns Pope's Essay on Man, published in a sort of pamphlet. I took it, and very soon could repeat it, from beginning to end. We had so few books that to read them once or twice was nothing. We thought they were all to be got by heart. I have thought of this frequently since, when that sagacious admonition of one of the ancients (was it Pliny!) had

thought of this frequently since, when that sagaclous admonition of one of the ancients (was it Pliny?) has been quoted, expere multum non multa.

I remember one occurrence that shows the value them attached to books. The close of the year had brought along the next year's almanne. This was an acquisition. A page was devoted to each month, and on the top of each page were four times of peetry: some moral, some sextimental, some ludicrous. The almanac came in the moraing, and before night my brother and myself were masters of its contastu, at least of its poetry and its aneedotes. We went to bed upon it; but awaking long before the morning light, we had a difference of recollection about one word, in the third line of April's poetry. We could not settle it by argument, and there was no umpire. But the fact could be ascertained by inspection of the book. I arcse, groped my way to the kitchen, lighted a candle, proceeded to a distant room, in search of the almanac, found it, and brought it away. The disputed passage was cannined, I beliave I was found to be in the wrong, and blew out my candle and went to bad. But the consequence of my error had well night been serious. It was about 2 o'ctock in the morning, and just as I was again going to alsep, I thought I saw signs of light in the room I had visited. I spring out of bed, ran to the door, opened the room, and it was all on fire. I had let fall a spark, or touched the tight to something which had communicated fire to a parcel of cotton clothes, they had communicated the to be found in the morning together. As it was, I think the house of the room, and the sames had already begun to show themselves through the ceiling, in the chamber above. A pretty earnest cry soon brought the households to gather. By great good luck we escaped. Two or three minutes more and we should all have been in danger of burning together. As it was, I think the house provides which was on fips, and wrapped it up in woolea blankets. My maternal grandmother, then of these which was on fips,

erd a half, beside law books, with two exceptions.